1	2	3	4
4.	Bhadravati TPS (M/s Central India Power Co. Ltd. Promoted by Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.)	2x536-1072	Maharashtra
	Southern Region		
1.	Jegurpadu CCGT (M/s GVK Industries)	216	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Godavari CCGT (M/s SPCL)	208	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Vizag TPS (M/s Hinduja National Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.)	2x500 - 1000	Andhra Pradesh
4.	I oranagallu IPS (M/s Indal Iractebel Power Co. Ltd.)	2z130 = 260	Karnataka
5.	Mangalore TPS (M/s Mangalore Power Co.-Subsidiary of Congentrix Energy Inc., USA &Goneral Electric Capital Corp.)	4x250 = 1000	Karnataka
6.	Neyveli TPS-Zero Unit (M/s. ST CMS Electric Co.)	1x250 = 250	Tamil Nadu
7.	Pillaiperumalnallur CCT (M/s Dyna	330.5	Tamil Nadu
8.	North Madras TPS-II (M/s. Videocon Power Ltd.)	2x525 = 1050	Tamil Nadu
9.	Basin Bridge DGPP (M/s. GMR Vasavi Power Crop Ltd.)	4x50 = 200	Tamil Nadu
	Eastern Region		
1.	IB Vallcy TPS (Units 3&4) (M/s. IVPL)	2x210 = 420	Orissa
2.	Balagarh TPS (M/s.BPCL)	2x250 = 500	West Bengal

[English]

Self Employment Scheme

4260. SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small industries set up in rural areas under the self employment scheme, during last one year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the subsidy given by the Union Government for such industries during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more small industries in rural areas under self employment scheme during 1996-97; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The Ministry of Industry is implementing a self-employment scheme viz. the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana since 2nd October, 1993. As per the materials received from them, the scheme was in operation in urban areas only during 1993-94 and whole of the country from 1994-95 onwards. Under the scheme micro-enterprises are set up in industry, service and business sectors. The Scheme as designed does not provide for rural urban differentiation in its implementation. The differentiation for enterprises set up in rural and urban areas is not centrally being maintained.

(b) Government of India provides capital subsidy @15% of the project cost subject to ceiling of Rs.7,500/- per entrepreneur for setting up enterprises under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. Capital subsidy under the scheme is released to RBI. RBI remits the subsidy to the implementing banks for adjusting against the loans disbursed to the beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.120 crores was released towards capital subsidy during 1995-96 which included Rs.1.80 crores released on account of liabilities under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), a scheme subsumed in PMRY. The subsidy remittances under PMRY are made bank-wise by RBI based on loans provided to the beneficiaries. The subsidiry allocations are not made State-wise.

(c) and (d). During 1996-97, under PMRY a target of 2.20 lakh beneficiaries for all States/UTs has been fixed for industry, service and business sectors covering both rural and urban areas. The scheme is under implementation during the current year.

[Translation]

Conference of Chief Ministers

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4261. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have announced certain power concessions to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh in the agricultural Sector;

(b) if so, the said concessions are likely to be applicable to the farmers of other States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are considering to convene a meeting of Chief Minister's of all States in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the draft agenda, if any, likely to be discussed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, U.P. Government has announced concessions by reducing the power rate for the private tube wells/pumping set consumers in rural areas from Rs.50 per British Horse Power (BHP) month to Rs.40 per BHP/month.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the Electricity Supply Act, 1948, State Governments/SEBs are empowered to fix the electricity tariff for retail consumers of their State. Up Government announcement is not applicable to other States.

(d) to (f). Electricity is a concurrent subject. Chief Ministers/Power Ministers' Conference are held periodically to discuss various aspects of Power Sector, vis-a-vis, the problems of the State Governments, capacity addition, demand supply gap, etc. Government propose to hold a Conference to discuss, inter alia, the overall development of the power sector, reforms of SEBs, privatisation of power projects, etc.

Million Wells Scheme

4262. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether works under the million wells schemes is undertaken by the State Governments according to the guidelines issued by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of the said guidelines;

(c) whether any suggestion have been made to review the said guidelines; and

(d) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the guidelines may please be seen in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The guidelines have been modified w.e.f. 1.10.1996 to include installation of tubewells/borewells as a permissible activity under the scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of the Guidelines

1. Introduction

Million Wells Scheme (MWS) was launched as a sub-scheme of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during 1988-89. On 1.4.1989 NREP and RLEGP were merged and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) launched. MWS continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) upto 31.12.1995. It is now being implemented as an independent scheme w.e.f. 1.1.1996.

2. Objective

The primary objectives of MWS, is to provide assistance for contruction of irrigation sources and land development, free of cost, for the target group.

3. Target Group

Upto 1992-93, the target group for MWS comprised of poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. From 1993-94 onwards, MWS had been extended to non-SC/ST poor, small and marginal farmers also. Care, however, should be taken to ensure that the funds under MWS for non-SC/ST beneficiaries should not exceed on-third of the total allocation for the programme.

4. Sharing Pattern

MWS being a Centrally sponsored scheme, the funds are shared between the Centre and the States on 80:20 basis.

5. Allocation of MWS funds to the districts

The MWS funds are earmarked for the States and are allocated to the districts by the State Governments with reference to the unirrigated land with potential for well irrigation held by the target group.

6. Works permitted under MWS

MWS allocation is primarily intended for open wells but tube wells/bore wells may also be permitted subject to the condition that the expenditure within the State under tube well/bore well shall not exceed 50% of the total expenditure. The amounts under MWS may also be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and also for the development of lands belonging to small and marginal farmers. The amount cannot be diverted for any other scheme.

(i) Both individual and community bore wells/Tube wells will be permitted under the scheme.

(ii) In the case of tube wells/bore wells the subsidy will be limited to the actual cost of the project or Rs.35000/- per capita whichever is less. There will be no objection

to meeting the rest of the cost of the project by covering other programmes such as those under tribal sub Plan or under Special Assistance to the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, IRDP or any other State sponsored programmes.

7. Cost/Area Norms

The cost/area norms in regard to works under MWS and the agencies permitted to undertake boring of wells will be decided upon by a Committee comprising of Chief Secretary of the State, Secretary (Rural Development), Secretary (Planning), Secretary (Irrigation) and Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation of the State. However, in the case of bore/tube wells the subsidy element under this scheme shall not exceed the cost of the project or Rs.35,000/- per capita, whichever is less. This committee may also lay down the parameters to be covered for declaring failed bore/tube wells.

8. Executing Agency

The beneficiaries themselves will be asked to undertake the construction of their wells through their own labour and the local labour for which they will be paid. In no case, will be work be entrusted to a contractor by the project authorities. In the case of bore wells, however, the boring may be got done by such agency as may be approved by the Committee mentioned above

9. Registration of Wells.

Each well/irrigation source constructed under the scheme will be located in the holding of the beneficiaries and an entry to that effect will be made into the revenue records.

10. Monitoring and Supervision :

The Collector/CEO of the ZP alongwith the Project director of the DRDA shall be incharge of the monitoring and supervision of the prgramme in the district. They shall also be responsible for maintenance of accounts and taking such steps which are necessary for speedy implementation of the project. The state level monitoring will be the responsibility of the State level co-ordination Committee of the State. The State Secretary of the Rural Development Department will perform the nodal functions under the Scheme.

Shortage of Water

4263. SHRI SOHANVEER : Wil the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Government have assessed the acute shortage of potable water being faced by the small and medium towns in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have submitted their own schemes in this regard and have demanded funds to ensure supply of potable water in these towns; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). As per the 1991 census, the total urban population in the country is 216 millions. As per the information furnished by the State/UT Government, 84.33 percent of the Urban population is reported to have been provided with water supply facilities as on 31.3.1993. However, water supply being a State subject, preparation of water supply schemes, their execution and maintenance is the responsibility of the State Government. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme on 50:50 matching basis between the Central and the State Governments has been introduced for providing water supply facilities to towns having population less than 20,000 (As per 1991 census). There are 2151 towns eligible for assistance under the scheme.

(c) and (d). On the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments under the programme, and their viability 209 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 164.65 crores have been sanctioned so far by the Central Government. An amount of Rs. 48.49 crores has already been released as Central share to the State Governments.

Urban Development Projects of Madhya Pradesh

4264. SHRIMATI CHHABILA ARVIND NETAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of small cities of Madhya Pradesh in which various projects regarding urban development are being run;

(b) the extent of sanctioned funds utilized under these projects during the last three years; and

(c) the number of cities of the tribal area included in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). Urban Development being a State subject, the details of small cities in Madhya Pradesh in which various projects regarding Urban Development are being run are not maintained at the Government of India level. However, under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, 65 towns have so far been covered in Madhya Pradesh. The details of towns including those in tribal and non-tribal areas, approved cost of projects, release of Central assistane and expenditure reported are given in the statement attached.